

SPAIN CONSIDERS OUR PROPOSALS

Cabinet Council Held for That Purpose Yesterday.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PROPOSITION

Interpretation Placed on the Demands by the Spanish Officials--At Washington the Armistice Proposal is Regarded as a Document for Home Consumption.

Madrid, March 30.—A cabinet council was held this afternoon to consider the American proposals. Another will be held tomorrow at noon, presided over by the queen regent and at 4 o'clock tomorrow there will be a final conference between United States Minister Woodford, Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Guillon, the foreign minister; and Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies.

The proposition which Spain will answer covers two points only and its publication will be a revelation to some of those abroad who have been denouncing America's aggressive attitude. It is as follows:

Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and, second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in this work.

Washington, March 30.—The above dispatch was shown to an official of the administration whose position is such as to give weight to his utterances. He said that in view of today's events, the Madrid statement of the president's proposition was not to be taken seriously. The armistice scheme referred to was the very one which had almost caused an open revolt in connection with the proposition in Cuba as saying today that an armistice would not be pressed. The probable explanation was that the armistice story had been circulated by the government in Madrid for home consumption.

AID FOR RECONCENTRATORS.

Midnight—At the cabinet council, Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, explained the results of the elections, and Senor Moret read a series of important documents relative to the situation of the reconcentrators in Cuba and the results of the efforts hitherto made for their relief.

In view of these documents Senor Moret proposed and the council approved an open credit of 3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposal of General Blanco by cable to be used in securing necessary supplies for the reconcentrators and to facilitate means to work for those willing to return to their plantings, with the supply of needful advances to enable them to till the ground.

Senor Sagasta gave an account of the conference with United States Minister Woodford and explained America's proposal, their character and significance. The council deliberated at great length and after consideration of the important issues depending upon its decision, resolved to submit the results of the deliberations tomorrow to the queen regent.

HOT FIGHTING ON THE NILE.

Dervish Outpost Captured by Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

Cairo, March 30.—It is officially announced today that the gunboats and Anglo-Egyptian troops attacked Shendi on Saturday, destroying the forts, capturing quantities of grain, cattle and ammunition and liberating over 600 slaves.

The Dervishes lost 150 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

Shendi was taken by ships. The gunboats with the battalion of Egyptians on board ascended the Nile from the mouth of the Atbara river, and arrived at Shendi at dawn on Saturday. The gunboats shelled the forts, and then the battalion was landed and attacked the town by a flank movement. The Dervish garrison was completely routed, the Egyptians pursuing them for twenty miles.

The capture of Shendi was a brilliant manoeuvre, as the main body of Dervishes, who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian forces from Shendi, is now cut off from its base, and its reserve depot is destroyed.

The Dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian army are entrenched at El Hilal, on the Atbara River.

They are suffering severely from lack of food, and are subsisting on palm nuts. The destruction of their supplies at Shendi will compel them to give battle, for which the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been eagerly waiting. News of a crushing defeat of the Dervishes is expected here hourly.

ANOTHER SINGULAR DEATH.

A Case That Puzzles Doctors and Authorities Alike.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 30.—Another singular death occurred today in Farmer Joseph Demco's family, in Cromwell township, which is puzzling the authorities and doctors alike. In January Mrs. Demco and her youngest child died of what was pronounced an irritant poison. Both died suddenly in convulsions. The father and the other two children were prostrated with the same symptoms. The coroner directed Professor Pond, of State college, to analyze the stomachs, but he found no trace of an irritant poison.

Demco and his two children were taken to Dr. Stiver's own home at Three Springs, where they were treated for poisoning and fully recovered. They were at home only two days when the eldest boy was seized with epasmas today and died as did his mother and sister.

HURRY-UP PLATE ORDER.

One Hundred Tons of Armor Iron Ordered from Carnegie.

Pittsburg, March 30.—A hurry up order was received by the Carnegie Steel company today from Washington for 100 tons of one and one-half inch

"77" Proved A Cure for Grip and Colds.

Now try Dr. Humphrey's Specifics for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Rheumatism and Lumbago; Infant and Female Complaints. Specific Manual to be found at Drug-gists, or sent free, tell at Humphrey's Medicine Company, New York.

TWO SESSIONS OF SENATE COMMITTEE

A Perfect Understanding Between the President and His Supporters.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN

Mr. McKinley Admits That They Are Rapidly Approaching a Crisis and That a Conclusion Would Be Reached by Friday Night at the Latest--Committee in Sympathy with the President.

Washington, March 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations held two sessions today and adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The committee as a result of its session agreed to postpone the completion of its report until the next session for a few days in order to afford time to the president to continue his diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish authorities. This concession was the result of a request made direct to members of the committee by the president and it was granted by the entire committee without any murmur of dissent.

VERDICT IN R DOWNEY CASE.

Charles Hartley Held to Bail, Charged with Contributing to the Crime.

West Chester, Pa., March 30.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths of Mrs. Isabel Ridgeway and her little five-year-old son near Duttons Hill yesterday, today rendered the following verdict: That the boy's throat was cut with a butcher knife in the hands of the mother, who afterwards destroyed herself by the same means.

Charles Hartley, with whom the woman lived, was held in the sum of \$1,000 to answer at the next term of court on the charge of being contributory to the crime through his self-confessed intimate relationship with the woman.

WILD UPROAR IN CONGRESS

(Concluded from Page 1.)

a number of precedents and said that this proposition in regard to war, or about recognition or any of those subjects which may or may not be within our purview, do not become questions of privilege at all because we have a right to pass upon them, because that would make everything a question of privilege and end by making nothing a question of privilege. Mr. Bailey promptly appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. Boutelle moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

Great excitement prevailed and the division on Boutelle's motion was eagerly awaited. The Republicans rose en masse when the speaker called for the ayes.

The Democrats who anxiously surveyed the solid phalanx for a sign of a break were disappointed. A solid minority voted against the Republicans. The division resulted 180 ayes to 139 noes.

On the roll call two Republicans, Acheson and Robbins of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

The Republicans enthusiastically approved their victory with a round of applause.

From time to time during the afternoon the Cuban question was brought forward and aroused intense feeling. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) said that this morning the country had been stirred by the announcement that the Republicans of the house had at last revolted and action was to be taken. Tomorrow the American people would be humiliated when they found that the Republicans of the house had joined the temporizing policy which was betraying the American government and the American name.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) in speaking to an amendment to the naval appropriation bill said he could not vote for any appropriation to feed the reconcentrators of Cuba until this government explicitly says to Blanco and to Sagasta "repeal your Weyler order which is starving these people." (Applause.) There is the place to take the initiative. Make them repeat that murderous order of Weyler's. From even a Spanish standpoint or a Weyler standpoint it is no longer necessary that that order should continue in force. Mr. Boutelle objected to an extension of Mr. Cummings' time beyond the five-minute limit and was hissed by the galleries.

Without reaching the provisions relating to the increase in the navy, the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the senate today from the committee on appropriations. The committee made a large number of amendments, the total net increase in amount being \$1,958,578. The increases include additional appropriations for armories and arsenals, pay of the army, military posts, etc.

One of the most important of the amendments is one appropriating \$191,167 for the treatment of the soldiers of the two additional regiments of artillery provided for by recent legislation. The general appropriation for the enlargement of military posts is increased from \$120,000 to \$320,000.

Provision is made for the representation of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1900, the expenses of such representation being limited to \$725,000. An immediate appropriation of \$250,000 is made.

READING TOURNAMENT.

Weidenshuf, of Scranton, Among the Favorites of the Marksmen.

Reading, Pa., March 30.—The four days' shooting tournament of the State Sportsmen's association begun yesterday was continued today and a number of state and open events were disposed of. Good scores were made. The most interesting event of the matches was the one for the team championship of Pennsylvania. The prize was a silver trophy valued at \$300, donated by the Harrisburg Shooting association. The conditions were teams of six men, five shots at targets for each man; entrance fee per team, \$10. The Florio Gun club, of Philadelphia, won by a score of 125 out of the possible 150. The Independent team, of Philadelphia, had 114; the Silver Lake, of Philadelphia, 102, and the Independent, of Reading, 108.

In the shoot for the C. E. cup trophy, fifty targets, Courtney, Hawkins, Landis and Weidenshuf tied at 48. They will shoot off tomorrow.

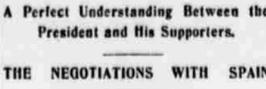
Pardon Board Work.

Harrisburg, March 30.—The board of pardon met today and recommended pardons for John L. Cowan and Rufus Cowan, Allegheny; John Capp, Tioga, and Dr. William F. Mitchell, Somerset. Pardons were refused Daniel Beardon, Allegheny; O. G. Fetterolf, Luzerne; Howard Dierdt, Blair; Frank Snyder, William Hutzell and Frank Richter, Somerset. A rehearing was granted in the case of Calvin Frye and Fressler, of Klinger'smith, Westmoreland. The cases of John Mackey, Allegheny; Sylvester Ashton, Clinton; E. Frank Johnson, Bucks; Evan Beeler, Philadelphia, and William O'Leary, Dauphin, were held under advisement.

Several H-b-erts Dead.

Philadelphia, March 30.—Perceval Roberts, president of the A. and P. Roberts company, which operates the extensive Pencoyd iron works at Manayunk, a suburb of the city, died today at 6:30. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Roberts was 66 years of age and was in the iron business nearly all his life.

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The president freely admitted to all visiting senators that the negotiations with Spain were rapidly approaching a crisis and said that he felt quite confident a conclusion would be reached by Friday night at the latest. He asked in view of this fact no action be taken by either house until after that time or until the present negotiations could be brought to a close. If he took any of the senators into his confidence as to the basis upon which he was proceeding they did not repeat the information in any sense. Some intimates believe in the authenticity of a proposition to allow the purchase of the freedom of the island, but declined in all cases to state whether this belief was based upon statements made by the president.

The representations were, however, of a character which would justify a vote, and when it adjourned one of its members who is among the most radical of Cuban sympathizers, stated that the committee was operating in perfect sympathy with the president. Its members feel that they will be free to act upon the president's instructions, and when it adjourned one of its members who is among the most radical of Cuban sympathizers, stated that the committee was operating in perfect sympathy with the president.

Without attempting to discuss the meaning of the term "muster," as a ceremony or function, peculiar to the military service, it is sufficient to say, at this juncture, that the president, by an oath of allegiance, or of office, formed an essential part of the ceremony, and the requirement that the militia so mustered in should take an oath of allegiance was one imposed by the department; it is the exercise of a discretion which was doubtless wise and necessary, in view of the circumstances of the time, but which was nevertheless not required or contemplated by existing law. The requirement of the war department, in respect to the administration of the oath of allegiance, will be found in the official instructions to Mustering Officers and Officers of Kindred Duties, published in 1893 and reissued, with some additions, in 1897.

The practice received an indirect legislative sanction in the act of July 27, 1897, which authorized the president to call into the service of the United States any militia or militia company, or any part thereof, which he might deem necessary to call into the service of the United States.

The practice thus inaugurated may also be said to have received more direct sanction in the act of July 15, 1897, which extended the period of service to nine months and required the militia so called forth to be mustered in. It has been said that the act of July 15, 1897, is not essential for militia organization that there should be a formal muster-in of militia, being directory only. (See J. Gen. S. par. 4.) I will now proceed to reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of December 23, 1897.

A PART OF DISCIPLINE

The first inquiry in order is: "If the president of the United States should call out the militia of one state for duty in another, would it be necessary that it be mustered into the militia of that state by any oath other than that administered in their own state?" To this inquiry my reply is that, under the practice established by the act of July 15, 1897, it is not essential for militia organization that there should be a formal muster-in of militia, being directory only. (See J. Gen. S. par. 4.) I will now proceed to reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of December 23, 1897.

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To the second inquiry, I say: "Does the call of the president necessarily have to be through the governor of the state, or is it only a matter of courtesy?" I make the following reply: The only statutory restriction upon the authority of the president, in respect to calling forth the militia is that contained in the act of February 26, 1878, (Section 142, Revised Statutes), which requires that "when the militia of more than one state is called into the actual service of the United States by the president, he shall appoint them among such states according to representative population."

On the other hand the act of February 26, 1878, conferred authority upon the president to call into the service of the militia of the state or states most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer of the militia as he may think proper."

The statute calling forth the militia by the president under the act of February 26, 1878 (Section 142, Revised Statutes), is indicated by the supreme court in the leading case of Holman v. Moore, 6 Wheaton, 15, where it is observed that "the president's orders may be given to the chief executive magistrate of the state, or to any other officer whom he may think proper." The call would ordinarily be addressed to the governor, who, in most states, is made the commander in chief of the militia of the state. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the executive since the formation of the government under the constitution. (Dig. J. A. Gen., 48, par. 2.)

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If there were organized militia in the state pointed out by the act of July 17, 1862, as the one from which the militia should be drawn, the power to designate becomes impossible of execution, and the

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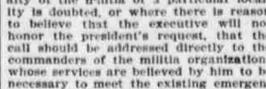
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Our stock of the newest and best in Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon and Ornaments is an ideal one. Complete in every detail, low in every price, satisfactory in every quality. Continued throughout the week you will find the showing very beautiful. We welcome visitors who simply wish to see as well as those who wish to buy.

Rarely Beautiful Easter Hats.

Crowds come and crowds go. They enter with anticipation and depart filled with satisfaction. Friends who have come season after season bring other friends along. Ladies know that nothing so adds to their graces as a becoming Gerson Hat

Opening continued during balance of this week. Every day brings us New Fashions from our New York wholesale house (674 Broadway)

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"TEETH MADE PERFECT." ORTHODONTISTS OF PAINLESS DENTISTRY. We have all the latest discoveries for alleviating pain. We extract teeth, fill teeth and apply gold crowns and bridge work without the least particle of pain by a method patented and used by us only. NO CHARGE for painless extracting when teeth are ordered.



Full Set Teeth, \$5.00. Gold Crowns, \$3.00. All other work at proportionately low prices. Gold Crowns and Bridge Work a Specialty. The oldest and largest dental parlors in the world, we are so well equipped that all work done by us is the best to be had. Our operations are positively painless. All work guaranteed for 10 years.

WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELL, Jr., Vice Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier

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THE HUNT & CONNELL CO. 434 Lackawanna Ave.

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AND Ice Chests. THE HUNT & CONNELL CO., 434 Lackawanna Ave.

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Made at Moosic and Rushdale Works. LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER. Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for exploding blasts, safety Fuse and Reprumo Chemical Co's EXPLOSIVES.

LADIES